

HERPETOLOGY.—*A new lizard (Anolis pinchoti) from Old Providence Island.* DORIS M. COCHRAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by C. WYTHE COOKE.)<sup>1</sup>

In 1929 the United States National Museum received from Mr. Gifford Pinchot an exceedingly valuable collection of natural history specimens collected on various tropical islands touched at by the Pinchot South Sea Expedition. Among the preserved material was a pair of lizards from Old Providence, an island in the Caribbean Sea belonging to Colombia, which represent a species new to science. I take pleasure in dedicating the new species to the donor.

*Anolis pinchoti* new species.

*Diagnosis.*—Tail subcylindrical; dorsal scales keeled, considerably larger than those on the flanks; gular and ventral scales keeled; digital expansion strongly developed; occipital scale larger than ear-opening, separated from supra-orbital semicircles by two or three rows of scales; the semicircles separated from each other by one or two scales; median snout scales smooth or very faintly rugose, those nearing the canthus with slight irregular keels; enlarged supraoculars faintly keeled; anterior half of superciliary ridge with two elongate scales, the first the longest; one or two series of somewhat irregularly enlarged scales paralleling the infralabials below, and separated from them by two rows of smaller scales; tibia measuring more than four-fifths the distance from end of snout to posterior border of ear-opening; the adpressed hind limb reaching beyond the eye.

*Description of the type.*—U. S. N. M., No. 76945, an adult male from Old Providence Island, Colombia, collected on April 23, 1929 by Dr. A. K. Fisher. Head one and three-fourths as long as broad, longer than the tibia; forehead slightly concave; frontal ridges nearly obsolete; upper head-scales medium in size, the inner ones practically smooth, those nearing the canthus faintly rugose; scales of supraorbital semicircles conspicuously enlarged, separated by two scales; supraocular disk composed of three large inner scales and four or five smaller outer scales, each with a single low keel, the inner ones separated from the supraorbital semicircles by one row of granular scales, the outer separated from the superciliaries by from one to three rows; occipital shield nearly round, larger than the ear-opening, separated from the semicircles by two or three rows of scales; canthus rostralis quite distinct, composed of five or six keeled scales, the anterior small, the fifth the longest, the sixth continuing backward in line with the two keeled superciliaries, the first of which is quite long; posterior half of the superciliary ridge granular; a series of enlarged, keeled suboculars, not reaching the lip, but in contact with several of the supralabials; about four rows of more or less rugose loreal scales; eight keeled lower labials to below center of eye; ear-opening moderate, vertically oval; dewlap moderate with a thickened edge of densely set, coarse scales, those on sides of appendage elongate, relatively large and set in regular rows; gular scales small, elongate, keeled; median dorsal scales keeled, somewhat smaller

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than the ventrals but distinctly larger than those on the flanks, the three median dorsal rows rather abruptly larger than the remaining dorsals, which are likewise keeled; no dorsal crest in evidence; a low nuchal crest; ventral scales moderate in size, imbricate, distinctly keeled like all the scales of the underside; scales on anterior surfaces of limbs somewhat larger than ventrals, keeled; tail sub-cylindrical, not verticillate, its lateral scales keeled, about the size of the ventrals, the median row above and the three or four median rows below being considerably enlarged and keeled; body compressed; adpressed hind limb reaching beyond the eye; a pair of greatly enlarged post-anals present.

*Dimensions*.—Snout to vent, 44 mm.; snout to posterior border of ear, 13 mm.; head width, 7.5 mm.; tibia, 11 mm.; fore leg, 20 mm.; hind leg, 36 mm.; tail reproduced.

*Color* (in alcohol).—Back and sides drab; limbs, snout, tail and under parts light russet brown; a few indistinct dark dots on the sides, and some dusky, ill-defined bands on the limbs and tail; a large sepia patch across the occiput; skin and scales of gular fan pale fawn color.

*Variation*.—In comparison with the type, the only paratype, a female, U. S. N. M. No. 76946, from the same place, has the scales on the snout slightly more rugose. The occipital plate is somewhat smaller and consequently the ear appears much larger. A dark median dorsal stripe bordered by two narrow light dorso-lateral stripes appears in the female, while the cross-banding of the limbs is more accentuated. In the scalation of the loreal and supraocular regions, the two specimens are practically identical. The female is 7 mm. shorter than the male. Both unfortunately have lost their original tails.

The new species is obviously related most closely to *Anolis stigmatosus* from Taboga Island, Panama, as identified by Dunn.<sup>2</sup> The style of body and tail scalation is much alike in both species and the head plates are similar in arrangement. The most striking difference is in the snout, which is relatively much longer in *pinchoti* than in *stigmatosus*. The former likewise has a shorter tibia and slightly larger head- and body-scales. The color pattern of the head supplies another difference, for the dark patch of *pinchoti* is placed relatively farther forward on the occiput and is broader and rather ill-defined in outline, while the small dark spot found in most specimens of *stigmatosus* is very distinct and placed farther backward on the nape.

In April, 1884, the United States Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross* secured one *Anolis* on Old Providence. This specimen is now completely macerated, but it probably belonged to the species described above.

<sup>2</sup> E. R. DUNN. *Notes on Central American Anolis*. Proc. New England Zool. Club 12: 17. Aug. 7, 1930.